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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

Rapporteur: Mr. Waguih Said Moustapha HANAFI

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 45/75 of 11 December 1990, took note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/45/330) and urged the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency.

2. In paragraphs 28, 29 and 31 of the resolution, the Assembly invited Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1991, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1991; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

3. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and 43/59 B of 6 December 1988, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina,

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* A/45/50.

Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

4. The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held five meetings, on 19 April and 6, 8, 9 and 30 May 1991.

5. At its 99th meeting, on 19 April, the Special Committee elected the following representatives as the Committee's officers for a term of one year: Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria) as Chairman; Mr. Alejandro Nieto (Argentina), Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada), Mr. Shigeki Sumi (Japan) and Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland), as Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. Waguih Said Moustapha Hanafi (Egypt), as Rapporteur.

6. The Special Committee also discussed its organization of work and decided to establish an open-ended Working Group to consider the substance of the mandate entrusted to the Special Committee by the General Assembly. The Committee also decided to entrust Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) with the chairmanship of the open-ended Working Group. The Committee also authorized its Bureau to prepare, before the start of the Committee's session on 6 May 1991, a draft working document based on the submissions of Member States for consideration by the Special Committee.

7. Under paragraph 27 of General Assembly resolution 45/75, the Special Committee received requests for observer status from the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay, as well as the Permanent Observer of Switzerland. The Committee took note of their requests and welcomed their participation in the meetings of the Special Committee and its open-ended Working Group as observers.

8. As a basis for its discussion, the Special Committee had before it the reports of the Secretary-General (A/AC.121/38 and Add.1) containing further observations and suggestions submitted by Member States at the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 28 of its resolution 45/75.

9. At its 100th to 102nd meetings, on 6, 8 and 9 May, the Special Committee held a general debate and an exchange of views on the matters before it.

10. In the course of the general debate and exchange of views, which were extremely fruitful and comprehensive, most delegations noted a remarkable rise in United Nations peace-keeping operations launched during the last two years and a number of potential operations currently under consideration, which, they believed, underlined the increasing significance of United Nations peace-keeping operations as part of the Organization's task of assuring international peace and security. They stressed the indispensable role that

the Special Committee should assume in further enhancing United Nations peace-keeping operations. Some delegations pointed out that it would be worth while for the Special Committee to study the impact and implication of recent peace-keeping missions.

11. Many delegations reiterated that the Special Committee should now concentrate on fewer items for in-depth consideration so as to capitalize on the accomplishments it had achieved during the last two sessions. Some delegations stressed that the Special Committee should focus on specifics rather than repeat the general discussion of past years.

12. Some delegations emphasized that, in view of the recent developments in and rapid evolution of peace-keeping operations, the idea that the Special Committee should hold meetings throughout the year, as required, merited further and much more serious consideration.

13. Views were expressed that it might be advisable for the Special Committee to consider whether a more permanent institutional basis should be given to the informal consultations on operational and technical matters among troop-contributing and other interested countries, which had been held in line with General Assembly resolution 45/75.

14. Most delegations welcomed the progress made so far on the question of resources for United Nations peace-keeping operations. They felt that further consideration should be given to improvements in such matters as the use of civilians, training of peace-keepers, supply and stockpiling, and the application of high technology. It was also suggested that a thorough review should be made of the replies received to the questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General to Member States in 1990 and that, if necessary, the Special Committee should consider urging the Secretariat to send additional questionnaires in the future.

15. It was reiterated that the financing of peace-keeping operations was the collective responsibility of the whole international community. The cost of such operations should be borne by all Member States. It was also maintained that Member States should fulfil their obligation to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time. Many delegations stressed the need to ensure the financial stability of peace-keeping operations, especially in the start-up phase.

16. It was generally recognized that the financial aspects of peace-keeping operations constituted an integral part of the Committee's mandate. It was suggested that the Committee could coordinate its work with the Fifth Committee and other competent bodies of the Organization when it discussed financial issues. However, a cautious approach was advised. Such a debate should not result in overlapping and duplication of work with other competent organs of the United Nations.

17. In discussing the institutional aspects of peace-keeping, some delegations made a number of suggestions for enhancing the work of the

Secretariat units involved and for improving coordination between them. Other delegations stressed the need to encourage the establishment of regional and subregional peace-keeping arrangements.

18. Some delegations stated that the current expansion of the United Nations peace-keeping role justified a permanent or ad hoc advisory mechanism to assist the Security Council in the performance of its functions with regard to each operation. Other delegations, however, expressed reservations on the creation of any formal or informal new mechanism.

19. Some delegations noted with satisfaction the expansion of United Nations peace-keeping operations and encouraged further exploration of their potential, such as prevention, anticipation and the monitoring and administration of elections and referenda. However, caution was urged by others. They maintained that any future peace-keeping operations should strictly conform to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and carefully avoid any interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States and any violation of their territorial integrity. Some delegations emphasized the importance of making a clear distinction between the Organization's own peace-keeping operations and its provision to Member States, at their request, of various types of technical and other assistance. It was also stressed that peace-keeping operations should be undertaken with the express consent of host country or countries.

20. Several delegations thought that the establishment and conduct of a peace-keeping operation must have a clear mandate from the relevant United Nations organs, in particular, the Security Council, which was entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. The view was expressed that no change in the mandate, character or duration of peace-keeping operations authorized by the Security Council was possible except through a specific decision of the Council.

21. In view of the rapidly evolving concept of United Nations peace-keeping operations, several delegations pointed out that while not reducing the flexibility of peace-keeping operations, the Special Committee might have to set general guidelines for areas of peace-keeping. However, some delegations cast doubt over any kind of attempt and warned that it was not prudent to attempt to codify recent significant precedents in order to define the scope of Charter principles.

22. In accordance with the Special Committee's decision, the open-ended Working Group held 13 meetings between 13 and 30 May.

23. As a basis for its consideration, the Working Group had before it Bureau Working Paper No. 2 which had been prepared in the light of comments made by delegations during general debate.

24. The Working Group began by exchanging views on the use of civilians in peace-keeping operations, contained in section 1 (Resources) of Working Paper No. 2. Most delegations noted the growing trend towards increased use of

civilians in peace-keeping operations, for example, in election monitoring. Some delegations expressed satisfaction with this trend; they saw it as a way to encourage and facilitate broad participation by Member States in such United Nations operations.

25. While recognizing the usefulness of civilians in peace-keeping operations, some delegations maintained that the key to this issue was to what extent the United Nations should or could replace military personnel with civilians, while taking into account political and security factors as well as cost and operational effectiveness of a particular operation. A number of delegations suggested that the Secretariat should examine how peace-keeping personnel, military or civilian, could best be used with a view to fulfilling the mandate of the particular operation effectively, bearing in mind the need for cost effectiveness.

26. With regard to operational effectiveness of the use of civilians, some delegations raised specific questions. They concerned the conditions and requirements for civilian personnel to be used in peace-keeping operations; the disciplinary problems which might arise; and the ways in which the Secretariat reached a decision as to whether it wanted to use military or civilian personnel for a new peace-keeping operation.

27. Referring to the Secretary-General's reports (A/44/605 and A/45/502), which identified the peace-keeping tasks civilians might perform, some delegations stressed the need to set up practical guidelines for the applicability of civilians to such tasks in actual ongoing operations.

28. It was indicated that the use of civilian police in peace-keeping operations should also be carefully considered by the Special Committee; it might be advisable to request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question.

29. Questions were also raised about the chain of command, coordination between the military and the civilians, the status of non-military police forces in peace-keeping operations, the loyalty of civilian personnel provided by Member States and the training of civilians.

30. Some delegations warned that civilians outside the United Nations should never replace United Nations staff members in the core civilian functions of peace-keeping, whether in administration or policy-making, so as not to compromise the fact that peace-keeping operations were those of the United Nations.

31. Some delegations suggested that it would be useful to consider the establishment of a registry of civilians which might be available to the Secretary-General so that he could react more promptly to future requests. It was also suggested that a separate questionnaire on civilian personnel, which could be prepared by the Secretariat, should include items concerning the readiness of Member States to provide civilians for peace-keeping.

32. Mr. S. Tharoor, Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General, Office for Special Political Affairs, made a statement in response to questions posed by Member States on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations.

33. At its second meeting, the Working Group invited Lt. Col. Christian Harleman of the International Peace Academy to speak on the training of personnel for United Nations peace-keeping operations. After his statement, a number of delegations asked him specific questions and requested clarifications.

34. Mr. Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, was invited to the same meeting. He provided the Working Group with an assessment and the views of the Secretariat concerning the responses so far made by Member States to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990. He then exchanged views with delegations on various issues concerning the questionnaire, including how best to ensure and encourage faster responses by more Member States.

35. The Working Group then discussed the question of training in section 1 (Resources) of Working Paper No. 2. The debate reflected the general consensus that training was important for the further improvement of peace-keeping operations. The Special Committee should study the question carefully in order to make practical recommendations.

36. In the light of the recent expansion in peace-keeping operations and the diversification of the functions performed, some delegations stressed the need to further institutionalize the training mechanisms for peace-keeping personnel. They showed their readiness to work towards this end. Some delegations asserted that the United Nations Secretariat should play a more active role in coordinating and supervising all peace-keeping training activities at all levels, including United Nations Headquarters, regional centres and national centres. However, some delegations maintained that the prime responsibility for peace-keeping training should be borne by Member States and that, in view of cost-effectiveness, the role of the Secretariat should be limited to supportive activities.

37. While welcoming the training guidelines prepared by the Secretariat, some delegations pointed out that these guidelines were only useful to countries which had their own national training programmes; in order to make them useful for other States, especially developing countries, there should be a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to peace-keeping training at the regional and national levels. In addition, it was indicated that the guidelines should be updated on a regular basis and should also include items for civilian specialized units and civilian police.

38. Some delegations suggested that peace-keepers should be trained at three levels: at Headquarters for in-house training of United Nations staff and high-ranking peace-keepers; at the regional level for instructors, teachers and specialists; and at the national level for troops and civilians.

39. In view of the growing importance of training, some delegations called for the establishment within the United Nations Secretariat of a special unit for the training of peace-keeping personnel. A single spokesman or interlocutor might be appointed with the task of ensuring coordination with troop-contributing countries or potential contributors; he could also make available all training information and directives to the Secretariat.

40. In order to ensure the dissemination and broader use of information on training, some delegations called for the compilation by the United Nations of a training catalogue containing information on the existing training programmes and institutions in Member States and the types of training which might be available for other States. Other delegations also proposed that an annual peace-keeping fellowship should be set up by the United Nations so as to offer a better opportunity for small States to train their personnel. It was understood that this would be financed by voluntary contributions.

41. As a way to enhance its effectiveness, peace-keeping training should take into account cross-cultural factors. Some delegations hoped to see greater uniformity in training with a view to standardization.

42. While supporting the possible use of intergovernmental organizations like UNITAR for peace-keeping training, some delegations questioned the proposed involvement in training of non-governmental organizations and private bodies. With regard to the role of UNITAR, it was suggested that the Special Committee should await the result of the Secretary-General's study before taking any position. Some delegations expressed appreciation for the ongoing contributions made by some non-governmental organizations in the field of peace-keeping training. The contributions of the International Peace Academy were specifically mentioned.

43. At the invitation of the Working Group, Mr. Behrooz Sadry, Director of the Field Operations Division, Office of General Services, Department of Administration and Management, made a statement on various aspects of supply and stockpiling of materials for peace-keeping operations.

44. The Working Group then considered the questionnaire. Although delegations acknowledged that the number of replies received so far was limited, it was generally believed that the questionnaire had proved to be useful and that the exercise should be continued. A suggestion was made that the questionnaire should be periodically adjusted. Delegations also agreed that the Special Committee should find ways and means of improving the questionnaire so that Member States could respond to it on time.

45. It was recommended that in 1991 the Committee's resolution should contain a strong reminder to Member States which had not replied. Some delegations stated that a reminder should be sent periodically by the Secretariat to Member States. The time required for the reply should be sufficient in order to allow more flexibility to Member States.

46. A number of comments were made on the format of the questionnaire. Some delegations pointed out that the questions were too detailed and that too many conditions were attached. They maintained that the questionnaire should be formulated in more general terms. Other delegations indicated that some questions should be more precise; there should be concrete requirements for specific areas of peace-keeping operations, especially in the initial phase. They also pointed out that the questionnaire had raised political and financial questions for countries which had not previously participated in peace-keeping operations.

47. Some delegations restated that it would be useful to prepare a questionnaire on civilian personnel. Views were expressed on the format of such a questionnaire, in particular, its connection with the first questionnaire.

48. The Working Group then turned to the question of supply and stockpiling. Some delegations supported in principle the idea of establishing and maintaining a manageable stockpile of equipment for peace-keeping operations. It should have its own independent status so that the operation could be properly carried out. It was proposed that a list of equipment vitally needed for the start-up phase should be compiled.

49. For financial reasons, some delegations expressed reservations on the principle of large-scale stockpiling. They believed that geographically and climatically, each operation was different and required a wide range of equipment. It might be economical to procure certain items from within the region.

50. The delegations in favour of the stockpiling maintained that the potential difficulties were manageable and that the long-term cost might be lower. For the purpose of cost-effectiveness, it was suggested that the stockpile should be rotated on a regular basis using existing operations to replace stocks. The Secretariat might be asked to identify the areas where stockpiling needs were greatest, taking into account those already existing in Member States.

51. A view was expressed that the Special Committee should refrain from making any definite recommendations on the establishment of a reserve stock until its views on possible alternative and expanded uses of peace-keeping had matured. However, other delegations expressed the belief that the Special Committee should not delay action. The evolving nature of peace-keeping operations had given risen to constant problems which had to be dealt with.

52. Some delegations thought it very unwise to obtain supplies from private sources, including non-governmental organizations and business corporations. It was also suggested that the United Nations might turn to regional and subregional organizations for some supplies.

53. The Working Group then took up the question of institutional issues, contained in section 3 of Working Paper No. 2.

54. With respect to the issues concerning the United Nations Secretariat, it was generally recognized that the Secretary-General was entitled to organize the Secretariat as he saw best. However, it would be useful for the Special Committee to discuss how the Secretariat was functioning and to consider how best to improve its handling of peace-keeping operations.

55. In view of the recent dramatic increase in peace-keeping operations and the expansion of their mandates, some delegations expressed concern at the increasing burden on the Secretariat. They wondered whether it had sufficient resources to ensure the effectiveness of the various operational components and stressed the need to consider the possibility of strengthening the Secretariat units concerned. Many delegations also noted the decentralized and complex nature of the Secretariat structure which, in their view, caused serious confusion and overlapping and thus increased inefficiency. They stressed the need for a well coordinated and controlled management/staff that had to be responsive to the needs of the Secretary-General as well as Member States.

56. It was suggested that the single chain of command for the military as well as civilian peace-keeping personnel should be structured in the Secretariat as well as in the field in order to avoid a division of responsibilities and simplify coordination at all levels.

57. Some delegations observed that the Secretariat's planning of peace-keeping operations should be improved and that there should be a more systematic and less improvisational approach.

58. In order to increase communications between the Secretariat and Member States, many delegations showed their interest in appointing a single interlocutor in the Secretariat who would ensure coordination between the different units, liaise with contributing States and provide Member States with all information concerning peace-keeping operations. In addition, it would be useful to have regular briefings by the Secretariat and by Force Commanders, whenever possible, on current and future peace-keeping operations. The Special Committee should consider ways and means of arranging such briefings. It was also suggested that the Senior Planning and Monitoring Group should provide information on its work on a regular basis to Member States.

59. With regard to other institutional issues, a suggestion was made that, in view of the rapidly changing situation and evolving concept of peace-keeping operations, the Special Committee should discuss the desirability of holding inter-sessional meetings. Some delegations pointed out that such meetings should be held on an ad hoc basis as there was no need to convert them into a formal mechanism. It was indicated that the Special Committee did not require a specific authorization of the General Assembly to meet inter-sessionally.

60. Some delegations stated that the informal consultations on operational and technical matters were very useful and should continue. In the future,

the Secretariat, and also the Force Commanders, if available, should be more involved in such consultations. Some delegations warned that the inclusion of Force Commanders raised serious problems and therefore was not a good idea. Certain delegations thought that, in the future, such informal consultations should be organized in as appropriate a manner as possible so that the States concerned could participate and make their views known.

61. At the invitation of the Working Group, Mr. Leon Hosang, Assistant Director, Unit for Peace-keeping Matters and Special Assignments, Department of Administration and Management, made a statement on the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations. He then answered specific questions from delegations.

62. The debate on the question of financial issues, contained in section 2 of Working Paper No. 2, reflected deepening concern about the negative impacts of the financial situation, which could seriously undermine the ability of the Organization to carry out its peace-keeping activities in an effective and efficient manner. Doubts were expressed as to the utility or wisdom of the Committee's involving itself deeply in financial issues in view of the special competence of other bodies actively engaged in studying the matter, e.g., the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee.

63. Considering the growing deficits in peace-keeping financing, many delegations reiterated that operations should be based on a sound and secure financial foundation and that Member States should fulfil their obligation to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time. It was also stressed that the cost for peace-keeping operations should be regarded as expenses of the Organization under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations and should be borne by all Member States as their collective responsibility. Some delegations pointed out the need to define what the expenses of the Organization were.

64. Some delegations stressed that the formula of apportionment should appropriately reflect the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council and take into account the capacity of the developing countries to contribute financially. It was suggested that the time was ripe to consider the desirability of institutionalizing the special assessment scale, taking into account the capacity to pay of various States at different stages of economic development.

65. As a way to increase financial stability, some delegations suggested that the sources of financing should be diversified. The possibilities for such alternative sources could include regional and subregional organizations, business corporations, private foundations and other non-governmental organizations. However, others were sceptical about the advisability and practicality of using such sources. They maintained that the basis for the funding should remain assessed contributions. Some delegations favoured the conduct of international campaigns to raise financial resources for peace-keeping.

66. Some delegations drew special attention to the need to secure financing at the start-up phase. They suggested that the Working Capital Fund should be increased or that a special fund should be established to facilitate the start-up.

67. Recognizing the heavy financial burden placed on the troop-contributing countries, especially developing ones, it was stressed that the United Nations should guarantee its obligations to them by insuring both adequate and timely reimbursements, especially of long outstanding dues.

68. Some delegations stated that voluntary contributions, both in kind and cash, should be encouraged by Member States, provided that they were acceptable to the Secretary-General. However, others qualified that view by saying that voluntary contributions should not detract from the basic obligations of Member States to pay their assessed contributions. No strings or privileges should be attached to such voluntary contributions.

69. Specific questions were raised as to the financing of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) by those who believed that its financing was an anomaly and should be corrected. However, others felt that the special circumstances in which the operation was established continued to justify the current mode of financing.

70. It was re-emphasized that, in view of the financial difficulties, peace-keeping operations should be conducted so as to ensure the maximum level of efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

71. The Working Group then proceeded to discuss section 4 of Working Paper No. 2, namely, other issues.

72. Some delegations said that the mandate of United Nations peace-keeping operations should be expanded to include the prevention of conflicts. The United Nations should take the initiative in that regard. There should be an early warning system established for the purpose of preventing conflicts. Other delegations felt that it might be useful to explore the possibility of sending fact-finding and special observer missions to areas of potential conflicts and of establishing observer posts in regions of tension.

73. Some delegations warned against the expansion of peace-keeping operations to include peace-making and conflict prevention. It was imperative for the United Nations to obtain consent of the parties concerned so as to avoid interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States and the violation of their territorial integrity. It was further stressed that considerable difficulty would arise in determining at what stage of an emerging conflict the United Nations could be expected to intervene.

74. Some delegations suggested that the application of high technology to peace-keeping operations should be increased in order to convey more information to the Secretary-General and to enhance the effectiveness and reduce the costs of peace-keeping.

75. The debate on election monitoring reflected the widely held view that it was worth while to discuss the issue. A suggestion was made that it would be useful to develop parameters with regard to the participation of the United Nations in such activities. A cautious approach was advised by some delegations who insisted that the United Nations could participate in election monitoring only when the consent of the interested parties involved had been attained. Such participation should always be within the context of peace-keeping operations. Some delegations pointed out that the participation of the United Nations in the monitoring of elections did not constitute per se a peace-keeping operation.

76. The expansion and diversification of peace-keeping operations should encourage efforts to set up a set of general guidelines to govern them. Some kind of definition of peace-keeping should be developed, thereby reducing the level of ambiguity with regard to the concept and practices of such operations. However, caution was urged by some delegations. Attempts to set up guidelines could deprive the United Nations of the flexibility it needed to respond to a wide range of requirements for the implementation of a variety of operations.

77. Some delegations drew attention to the important role that regional and subregional organizations could play in peace-keeping and maintained that the United Nations should welcome and support regional approaches to the solution of conflicts and, if requested, pass on its peace-keeping expertise to such organizations.

78. The point was made that the Special Committee should consider the possibility of adopting a declaration which would encompass the basic organizational aspects of the conduct of peace-keeping operations and would also contain recommendations aimed at enhancing their effectiveness. The delegation of the USSR presented a Conference Room Paper (annex II of this report).

79. Having considered the suggestions and proposals presented by Member States, the Working Group submitted the following conclusions and recommendations to the Special Committee for its approval and transmittal to the General Assembly:

(1) The Special Committee welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/502) on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and invites the Secretary-General to continue to consider using civilian personnel in the peace-keeping tasks whenever the Secretary-General deems it appropriate, taking into account the operational and other relevant needs, as well as the requirement of cost-effectiveness of the peace-keeping operations.

(2) The Special Committee welcomes the training guidelines issued by the Secretariat in 1991 and urges the Secretariat to keep the guidelines updated.

(3) The Special Committee requests the Secretariat to consider in due course the utility of similar guidelines for the training of civilian specialized units, including civilian police.

(4) The Special Committee recognizes the importance of peace-keeping training and considers it useful for the Secretariat to designate a focal point for all such related activities.

(5) The Special Committee again encourages those Member States with national or regional training programmes to provide access to those programmes, as appropriate, to other interested Member States.

(6) The Special Committee further encourages all Member States conducting training in peace-keeping to include cross-cultural education in existing training programmes.

(7) The Special Committee also encourages all Member States to organize their own national training programmes and consider the establishment of regional and national training centres. In this connection, the Special Committee urges all Member States to promote cooperation between them.

(8) The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat.

(9) The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and further requests the Secretary-General to issue a list based upon national submissions and update it regularly.

(10) The Special Committee notes that only 45 Member States have to date responded to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which Member States would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations. The Special Committee urges Member States which have not replied to do so.

(11) The Special Committee further encourages studies on the possible applications of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency.

(12) The Special Committee recalls that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

(13) The Special Committee emphasizes again the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly with reference to the resources needed for the start-up phases of such operations.

(14) The Special Committee reiterates its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages again

those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General.

(15) The Special Committee stresses the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States.

(16) The Special Committee encourages the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations, as distinct from the provision of technical and other assistance to States upon their request, in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

(17) The Special Committee considers it important that in establishing future peace-keeping operations, financial questions should continue to be studied seriously, particularly at the planning stage, in order to ensure the effectiveness of such operations and strict control of their expenditures.

(18) The Special Committee encourages regional and subregional organizations to contribute, in the context of cooperation with the United Nations, to the effective conduct of peace-keeping operations.

(19) The Special Committee calls upon States directly concerned to take all necessary measures to facilitate the launching of peace-keeping operations, with a view to creating the necessary conditions for ensuring that they are conducted in a cost-effective manner.

(20) The Special Committee welcomes the factual report on the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations (A/46/169 of 10 May 1991) and welcomes as well the elaboration on it by the Secretariat.

(21) The complexity of the Secretariat functions in support of peace-keeping activities is fully recognized by the Special Committee, which also takes note of the dispersed nature of the various offices reporting to different Under-Secretaries-General.

(22) The Special Committee notes that, as a result of the launching of at least four new operations, the workload of the offices concerned continued to increase and recognizes the efforts made by the Secretariat to cope with the challenge. The Special Committee further notes that the Secretariat's ongoing capacity to plan and coordinate new operations and manage ongoing ones is dependent on sufficient human resources to meet the increased demands.

(23) The Special Committee invites the Secretary-General, given the need to improve the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new and ongoing peace-keeping operations, to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions are directly related to peace-keeping.

(24) The Special Committee also invites the Secretary-General to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking

information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations.

(25) The Special Committee notes that informal consultations among Member States contributing personnel and other interested States held in accordance with General Assembly resolution A/45/75 were considered useful.

(26) The Special Committee takes note of the possibility of holding inter-sessional open-ended informal consultations, as required, in order to have an exchange of views on operational and technical matters relating to the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations, and to receive briefings from the Secretariat and other briefings as may be appropriate.

(27) The Special Committee recognizes that peace-keeping operations are an evolving concept calling for increased attention and ongoing evaluation by the Member States of the United Nations, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

(28) The Special Committee also considers that the growing demands on the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping make it essential to continue to secure the greatest possible level of support from Member States.

(29) The Special Committee considers it useful to continue discussion on different aspects of the question of prevention of conflicts.

(30) The Special Committee considers it useful for the United Nations to monitor global developments which eventually may be transformed into a crisis and, in this connection, takes note of the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information.

(31) The Special Committee considers it useful to pursue its exchange of views on the role of United Nations personnel in, inter alia, electoral activities when they are an integral part of peace-keeping operations, and on the role of the United Nations civilian police.

(32) The Special Committee considers that the composition of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in these operations.

(33) The Special Committee considers it advisable to continue the discussion of the idea of a generally acceptable text of a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include fundamental organizational and practical aspects involved in the conduct of peace-keeping operations and would contain recommmendations on ways to improve the effectiveness of such operations.

80. At its 103rd meeting, on 30 May, the Special Committee considered and adopted its report to the General Assembly.

ANNEX I

Bureau Working Paper No. 2

COVERING NOTE

On 2 May 1991, the Bureau of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations distributed Working Paper No. 1, based on submissions of Member States to the Secretary-General contained in documents A/AC.121/38 and Add.1. In its covering note, the Bureau indicated that this draft working document was being distributed for the information of delegations only, and that it would submit a revised version of this document, if necessary, following the general debate.

In the light of the general debate, the Bureau has prepared Working Paper No. 2 (attached), as a proposed basis for discussion in the open-ended Working Group established by the Committee. In preparing this Working Paper, the Bureau has taken into account the view expressed by many delegations that the Working Group should have an in-depth discussion on a limited number of topics. The Bureau has drafted the revised list in such a way as to allow flexibility in the discussion, including consideration of any proposals submitted by delegations, which are not specifically mentioned.

Possible list of topics

1. Resources

   Use of civilians
   Training
   Secretary-General's questionnaire
   Supply and stockpiling

2. Financing

   General
   Start-up costs

3. Institutional issues

   United Nations Secretariat
   Other institutional issues

4. Other issues

   Prevention of conflict
   Election monitoring
   Guidelines for areas of peace-keeping
   Organization and effectiveness of peace-keeping

ANNEX II

[Original: Russian]

I. Provisions for possible incorporation into the preamble of a declaration on peace-keeping operations

Determined to strengthen the efforts of the United Nations to promote international peace and security in all its aspects by working to improve United Nations peace-keeping, peace-making and crisis-prevention functions, by encouraging more active use of the Secretary-General's good offices, by rendering electoral assistance at the request of individual countries and by enhancing the ability of the United Nations to respond flexibly and effectively to new challenges to global and regional stability;

Acknowledging that United Nations peace-keeping operations are becoming an invaluable means of facilitating the settlement of international disputes and the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the world;

Emphasizing the importance of the provisions by all States, and particularly the parties concerned, of political support for United Nations peace-keeping activities and for measures taken by the Secretary-General for the conduct of such operations;

Noting the need to make maximum use of the preventive potential of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General for the purpose of early identification and prevention of international crises and conflicts;

Reaffirming that United Nations peace-keeping operations constitute one of the most effective means of preventing international disputes from developing into military confrontations and of avoiding the emergence of critically dangerous situations;

Emphasizing that close and coordinated interaction between the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, as well as the cooperation of the receiving State and all the parties involved, are of fundamental importance for the success of any operation;

Desiring further to enhance peace-keeping operations as an integral component of United Nations peace-making activities and an effective element in the strengthening of the system of collective security provided for under the Charter;

Paying tribute to the memory of all those who have lost their lives in the course of United Nations peace-keeping operations;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General in conducting United Nations peace-keeping operations, as decided upon by the Security Council;

Convinced that United Nations peace-keeping operations, when conducted with the consent of the receiving country and with respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity, constitute an important function of the United Nations, even though, being of a temporary nature, they do not amount to a substitute for the pacific settlement of disputes.

II. Provisions for possible incorporation into the operative part of the declaration

The Security Council should proceed on the basis that peace-keeping operations represent what is essentially a temporary measure aimed at facilitating the settlement of conflicts and disputes and that their mandate should not be renewed automatically.

The Security Council should bear in mind that peace-keeping operations must never take the place of attainment of the ultimate objective - the earliest possible settlement of the conflict by means of negotiations - and that the mandate of each operation should be examined carefully and, if necessary, changed to reflect alterations in circumstances.

The Security Council should consider the possibility of ensuring an appropriate United Nations presence by, inter alia, sending military observers, police and civilian personnel at an early stage of the emergence of an international dispute or conflict and making use of armed peace-keeping forces to prevent the further aggravation of a dispute or situation in the regions concerned.

States should respond positively and rapidly to the Secretary-General's requests for financial, human and material resources during the preparation, deployment and implementation stages of United Nations peace-keeping operations.

States should pay their assessed contributions in full and on time.

States will endeavour to find alternative ways of covering the expenses of United Nations peace-keeping operations to supplement the practice of assessed contributions, including voluntary contributions from the States concerned, regional and subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations, corporations and other private sources.

The receiving States and all participating parties must support and facilitate the successful and safe deployment and conduct of United Nations peace-keeping operations in every possible way in order that they may discharge their mandate. This would include entering into agreements with the United Nations on the status of the forces and providing them with adequate support in the area of infrastructure.

The Security Council should address the issue of starting new peace-keeping operations when to do so is in the interests of international

peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and when adequate financial and material resources are available.

The Secretary-General should take a necessary measures to ensure the careful planning and preparation of new peace-keeping operations, the balanced assignment of personnel, proper material and technical support and efficient command of the operations.

States should enhance United Nations peace-keeping capabilities by providing supplementary assistance to peace-keeping operations: this could include, inter alia, administrative support and the provision to the United Nations of any other possible resources at their disposal which might be used for peace-keeping operations.

States should consider the possibility of training their own personnel for United Nations peace-keeping operations and of exchanging the experience they have accumulated in such operations, as well as their national training programmes, with a view to establishing internationally agreed standards for such training.

The States concerned must extend their fullest possible cooperation to ensure the effective conduct of United Nations peace-keeping operations and, in particular, the safety of all those who take part in them.

States bear a collective responsibility for the equitable apportionment of the financial burden of peace-keeping operations, which should continue to be conducted in the most effective and economical manner possible.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/46/255
12 June 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 39 of the preliminary list*

QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Letter dated 11 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the declaration on the item entitled "The question of the Malvinas Islands" adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States by consensus at its twenty-first regular session.

The declaration was adopted at Santiago, Chile, on 8 June 1991, and reads as follows:

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

"HAVING REGARD to its repeated declaration of 'The question of the Malvinas Islands' as one of enduring interest in the hemisphere,

"RECALLING its resolution AG/RES.1049 (XX-0/90) of 8 June 1990, in which it expressed its satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and called on both parties to continue negotiations by renewing their efforts to reach a definitive solution to all their differences as soon as possible,

"HAVING HEARD the presentation by the Representative of the Argentine Republic,

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* A/46/50.

"CONSIDERING that since its last regular session positive developments have taken place affecting many aspects of the relations between the two countries, but not with regard to 'The question of the Malvinas Islands',

"RECALLS its resolution AG/RES.928 (XVIII-O/88), adopted by consensus on 19 November 1988, which requested the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find a peaceful settlement to the dispute regarding sovereignty as soon as possible and resolved to continue to examine 'The question of the Malvinas Islands' at future sessions of the General Assembly until its definitive ssettlement".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 39 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jorge VASQUEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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13 June 1991
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Forty-sixth session
Item 31 of the preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

Letter dated 12 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the French and English texts of the statement on Guatemala issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 10 June 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 21 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement on Guatemala issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 10 June 1991

The Community and its member States have welcomed the Agreements reached in Mexico on 26 April at the conclusion of the Meeting held by the Government of Guatemala and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG) in the presence of the Mediator Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Touruno and with the assistance, in the capacity of Observer, of a representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Community and its member States express their concern at the increase of violence when efforts to seek a lasting peace are entering a crucial phase. They record their full support for the "Procedural Agreements for the Search for Peace by Political Means" and for the content of the "General Programme" of negotiations adopted at the Mexico Meeting. These documents are important steps in the process of national reconciliation begun in Oslo. In welcoming with hope the beginning of this new phase in the peace process in Guatemala, the Community and its member States encourage the two sides to pursue their negotiations and bring them to a conclusion in the same constructive and flexible spirit which made possible the Mexico Agreements. They appeal to all sectors of Guatemalan society to support the peace process under way and they reiterate their readiness to contribute actively to the success of this process and the strengthening of democratic institutions in Guatemala.

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Forty-sixth session
Items 22, 27, 30 and 34 of the
preliminary list*

PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE PEACE IN THE WORLD

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Letter dated 13 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the communiqué issued at Djibouti on 11 June 1991 at the conclusion of the Conference on Somali National Reconciliation (see annex). The Conference was held in response to the appeal launched by the President of the Republic of Djibouti, Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, on 7 May 1991 (A/46/168 of 9 May 1991), to convene a meeting bringing together all the parties to the conflicts in Somalia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under items 22, 27, 30 and 34 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Roble OLHAYE
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Djibouti to
the United Nations

* A/46/50.

Annex

CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION ATTENDED BY SSDF, SPM, USC AND SDM, HELD AT DJIBOUTI, FROM 5 TO 11 JUNE 1991

The members of the Committee of Wise Men for the reconciliation of the Somali people and the SSDF, SPM, USC and SDM movements, responding to the appeal launched on 7 May 1991 by the President of the Republic of Djibouti, Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the National Conference on the Reconciliation of the Somali People was convened in Djibouti, capital of the Republic of Djibouti.

The Conference was inaugurated on 5 June 1991 by the President of the Republic of Djibouti. In his opening address, the President of the Republic urged the participants to join forces with a view to finding appropriate solutions to the problems facing Somalia and to work intelligently for the common good and future of Somalia.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee of Wise Men and the delegates of the various movements, H.E. Mr. Aden Abdillah Osman thanked H.E. Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of the Republic of Djibouti, and his Government for the preparations which had been made for the meeting and the warm welcome they had been given. H.E. Mr. Aden Abdillah Osman also expressed their commitment to spare no effort in sincerely seeking an agreement aimed at re-establishing lasting peace and guaranteeing the unity of Somalia.

Following the opening ceremony, H.E. Mr. Aden Abdillah Osman, the first President of independent Somalia, was chosen to preside over the meeting. He was assisted by two former Prime Ministers who had held office before 1969, Mr. Abdurazaq Hadji Hussein and Mr. Mohamed Hadji Ibrahim Egal. Also in attendance were all of the "wise men" who volunteered their services in the search for peace in Somalia (see annex A).

The Conference on Somali National Reconciliation:

- Considering the need to put an end to the fratricidal war and the daily shedding of Somali blood,

- Considering the urgent need to preserve Somali territory from destruction and ensure the independence and unity of the country and the Somali people, both of which are threatened at the present time,

- Considering the need for SSDF, SPM, USC and SDM to join forces and pool their intellectual resources so as to win anew the fight for Somali nationhood and face any new threat together,

- Bearing especially in mind the advice of H.E. Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of the Republic of Djibouti, and the constant efforts made by the Government and people of Djibouti to bring peace once again to Somalia,

Adopted an agenda comprising the following items:

1. Measures to be taken in respect of Mr. Mohamed Siad Barre and his supporters and adoption of a unanimous decision on the matter.

2. The way in which peace could be restored in Somalia.

3. The timetable for the holding of a reconciliation conference.

4. The problems in the north of Somalia.

5. The formation of a transitional Government of national unity.

After discussing in depth the items on the above agenda, the delegates of the movements, having demonstrated sincerity and goodwill, decided as follows:

1. The Conference decided that Mohamed Siad Barre has been overthrown by the people and the whole of the Somali opposition and that his presence constitutes a constant threat to the peace, security and unity of the Somali people and nation. For this reason, the delegates decided that:

(a) An appeal should be made for Mohamed Siad Barre to leave the country at an early juncture;

(b) If he does not do so, force will be jointly used against him;

(c) Mohamed Siad Barre, as well as his past and present supporters, should be brought before a competent jurisdiction.

2. (a) The Conference appealed for general peace throughout the national territory. The Conference urged the Somali people to replace the climate of hostility by one of mutual understanding;

(b) With respect to the movements involved in the conflict, the Conference calls for an immediate cease-fire between them, in order to avoid the pointless bloodshed among the Somali people, bearing in mind the saying "War takes the son's life, peace gives a son";

(c) Regarding the cease-fire, four movements involved in the conflict have assumed a commitment to implement it globally and between each of the parties.

3. (a) It was decided that the next meeting will be entitled the Conference on National Reconciliation of the Somali People (SRNS);

(b) The second meeting of the Conference on National Reconciliation of the Somali People (SRNS) will be held in the Republic of Djibouti within 30 days from 13 June 1991;

(c) It was decided that the following movements will participate in the Conference: SSDF, SNM, SPM, USC, SDM, SDA and USF;

(d) It was agreed that the official delegations of each movement may not have more than seven members;

(e) The agenda for the second Conference on National Reconciliation of the Somali People will be:

(i) The drafting of a provisional constitution;

(ii) The appointment of the members of a provisional parliament;

(iii) The election of a provisional president;

(iv) The formation of a provisional transitional Government of national unity;

(v) The organizing committee for this meeting will comprise the Republic of Djibouti, the wise men who presided over the first Conference and members representing the movements.

4. (a) The Conference reiterates that the Somali nation is one and indivisible, addresses an appeal to the leaders of SNM and the other brothers in the districts in the north of Somalia and invites them to participate in the Conference on National Reconciliation of the Somali People;

(b) In addition, the Conference decided to send a delegation comprising members of the Committee of Wise Men that presided over the meeting and the representatives of the four movements to the districts in the north of Somalia.

All delegations participating in the meeting wished, by common consent, to convey their sincere gratitude and esteem to the President of the Republic of Djibouti, H.E. Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, and to the people of Djibouti for their services, for their sensitivity to the sufferings of the Somali people and for the flawless organization, the welcome and the unstinting hospitality they demonstrated.

Lastly, the delegates of the SSDF, SPR, USC and SDM movements undertook to give effect to all the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

The meeting was closed on 11 June 1991 by H.E. Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

* * *

The following representatives:

Mr. Moussa Isman Farah	Representative of SSDF
Mr. Houssein H. Mohamed Bood	Representative of USC
Mr. Oumar Ma'allin Mohamed	Representative of SPM
Mr. Abdi Moussa Mayow	Representative of SDM

Signed this document in the presence of:

Mr. Aden Abdillah Osman	First President of the Republic of Somalia
Mr. Mohamed H. Ibrahim Egal	Former Prime Minister
Mr. Abdirazak H. Hussein	Former Prime Minister

As well as in the presence of:

Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah	Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Djibouti

N.B.: These three former officials also signed the final document.

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Forty-sixth session
Item 29 of the preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text in French and in English of a statement concerning Afghanistan which was issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 11 June 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 29 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement concerning the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Afghanistan, issued on 11 June 1991 by the European Community

The Community and its member States welcome the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Personal Representative, Mr. Benon Sevan, who are working to advance the dialogue among Afghan parties under the aegis of the United Nations so as to achieve an overall political solution of the Afghan problem.

They underline the importance of this dialogue aimed at establishing a process of transition which should lead to the establishment of a fully representative government in Kabul. In this context, they recall the importance of the participation of representatives of the resistance in this process.

The Community and its member States express the wish that an agreement may be arrived at on ending arms supplies to the combatants and that a cease-fire acceptable to all parties will soon be proclaimed as a constitutive part of the transitional process.

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17 June 1991
ENGLISH
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Forty-sixth session
Item 30 of the preliminary list*

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the French and English texts of the statement on Burundi issued on 14 June 1991 by the European Community and its twelve member States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/46/50.

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A/46/259*
20 June 1991

ENGLISH ONLY

Forty-sixth session
Item 30 of the preliminary list**

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the French and English texts of the statement on Burundi issued on 14 June 1991 by the European Community and its 12 member States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement on Burundi issued on 14 June 1991 by the European Community

The Community and its member States have noted with satisfaction that the policy of national reconciliation in Burundi is continuing. They welcome in particular the appeal by the authorities to Burundi refugees to return to their country on a voluntary basis and in an organized manner.

In view of its political importance, the Community and its member States consider that this initiative deserves the attention and support of the international community. They will support the operation under way as their resources permit and invite other donors to do likewise.

In this context, they consider that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has an important role to play in the repatriation of the Burundi refugees.

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17 June 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Items 12 and 99 of the preliminary list*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 14 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would appreciate it if you could circulate the attached text of my letter of 22 May 1991 concerning the invitation of the German Government to host the 1993 United Nations World Conference on Human Rights, as well as the present letter, as an official document of the General Assembly under items 12 and 99 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Ambassador

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to your meeting with Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on 9 May 1991, I would like to reiterate on behalf of my Government the invitation extended on that occasion by Foreign Minister Genscher to hold the 1993 United Nations World Conference on Human Rights at Berlin.

The World Conference on Human Rights at Berlin in 1993 would be not only the first major United Nations conference to be held in Germany, but also the very first United Nations conference in the formerly divided city. Berlin, with its convention and communications facilities, hotels and cultural institutions, is in a position to provide all the necessary infrastructure to organize such an important international conference.

Germany would consider it an honour to host the World Conference.

Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Ambassador

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NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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S/22714
17 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29, 55 and 60 (1) of the
preliminary list*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 17 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a major policy statement made by His Excellency Mr. Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 6 June 1991 at the National Defence College, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 29, 55 and 60 (1) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement made on 6 June 1991 at the National Defence College, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, by the Prime Minister of Pakistan

In discussing national security, it is important to recognize that internal strength is of primary significance. My Government, therefore, attaches the highest priority to a strong defence in order to deter any threat to our national security. The strength of our own armed forces provides us the strongest guarantee for the maintenance of a peaceful environment for the country. My Government would, therefore, continue to do all that is possible to ensure that our armed forces are well equipped and prepared to safeguard Pakistan's security and territorial integrity.

History teaches us that the vital importance of the armed forces notwithstanding, successful defence of any country is dependent on the overall strength of that country. Factors such as the moral and spiritual foundations of the society, political stability, social cohesion and harmony, economic strength and technological advancement provide the underpinning and constitute the backbone of its defence capability. Our survival and progress as a nation will, therefore, depend, in the ultimate analysis, upon our success in acquiring internal strength. Only then would we be able to ward off external threats to our security.

Our foremost objective is to establish a progressive, dynamic and just socio-economic order in the country. Only by doing so would we be able to accelerate economic development, hasten the pace of technological advancement and raise the standard of living of the people. Only thus would the nation acquire strength and enter the twenty-first century with confidence and dignity.

This is not an easy task. We face numerous problems and difficulties, both internally and externally. But I am confident that by maintaining unity, faith and discipline in our ranks, and by fully harnessing our resources, we can realize our goals.

We have already taken a number of steps with this aim in view. We are encouraging the private sector to engage in productive activity. We have liberalized the economy and done away with rules and regulations, which had stifled private initiative in the past. We have introduced reforms for the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions and for creating a liberal environment for foreign private investment in the country. We are also disinvesting State corporations, which were a heavy burden on the national exchequer.

We have resolved the vexed issues of apportionment of river waters and the distribution of financial resources between the federal and provincial governments. We have steered through the Parliament a progressive, democratic and welfare-oriented Shariah bill.

We are taking strong measures to curb crime and lawlessness, eradicate the Kalashnikov culture and put an end to drug trafficking, which are eating into the vitals of our society. These steps would strengthen social harmony and stability. They would also promote economic activity by encouraging domestic and foreign investment in the country.

These reforms and measures will impart vitality and dynamism to the economy and polity, enabling us to achieve self-sustained growth and self-reliance. Self-reliance certainly does not mean isolation. No nation can afford to isolate itself from the rest of the international community in the increasingly interdependent world of today. A policy of self-reliance means primarily to depend on our own resources for improving the lot of our people. But it does not exclude mutually beneficial economic cooperation with friendly countries without compromising our national sovereignty or self-respect.

The pursuit of rapid economic development and social progress presupposes an environment of peace and security. Thus, my Government is guided by the twin objectives of progress at home and peace abroad. Pakistan will, therefore, continue to follow the policy of developing friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes.

We are gratified to note that the United Nations has assumed a more effective role in the settlement of regional disputes and conflicts. It would be our endeavour to strengthen this trend, which, we believe, is in the best interest of international peace and progress. We also hope that the five permanent members of the Security Council would play their due role in ensuring respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

We have taken an initiative for expediting the political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. We have entered into consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the countries concerned. We have welcomed the five-point initiative for the settlement of the Afghanistan issue announced by the Secretary-General last month. The key to such a settlement remains in the transfer of power from the Najibullah regime to a broad-based government in Kabul established in accordance with the wishes of the people of Afghanistan. Only such a broad-based government can restore peace in the country and enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland. The settlement of the Afghanistan issue would remove a major obstacle in the improvement of our relations with the Soviet Union, in which we are deeply interested.

The Islamic world, with which Pakistan has special links, has suffered grievously because of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, which led to the Gulf War. We took a principled position on the issue in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. We were gravely concerned because Iraq's action violated recognized norms of inter-State conduct. It also posed

a serious threat to the security of Saudi Arabia, a fraternal country, which has always stood by Pakistan's side.

We made efforts to find a peaceful and honourable solution of the problem. For this purpose, I undertook visits to 12 Islamic countries and sent special envoys to 13 others. Unfortunately, my efforts and those of the international community did not succeed. The armed conflict has caused massive material destruction and heavy loss of human life, particularly in Kuwait and Iraq.

Following the liberation of Kuwait and restoration of peace in the area, I visited Kuwait and assured the Amir and his Government that Pakistan was ready to continue the tradition of cooperation with Kuwait and other regional States and would support their efforts to strengthen peace and stability in the region. It will be our endeavour to develop further bilateral ties with these countries in political, economic, technical and other fields. Pakistan stands for moderation, stability and cooperation among the Islamic countries of the Gulf region.

Pakistan will continue to strengthen its close and brotherly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey. We take deep satisfaction in the recent decisions of the three countries to revitalize the Economic Cooperation Organization and to hold a summit conference of these three fraternal States before the end of 1991 to advance this cooperation.

Friendship with China has been a cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy and a source of strength to regional peace and stability. We will continue our efforts to develop close and friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with China.

Pakistan values its friendship with Japan, which has emerged as an economic super-Power. It is Pakistan's largest trading partner. The two countries also maintain close cooperation in various fields. My Government will pay special attention to the strengthening of friendly ties with Japan.

We are impressed by the fast economic growth achieved by several countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Their experience offers us important lessons. It would be our effort to promote friendly ties and mutually beneficial cooperation with these countries. We shall also intensify our efforts to promote closer cooperation with African nations in political, economic, commercial and technical fields.

Europe is undergoing a process of rapid transformation and integration. Pakistan attaches importance to its relations with the region and wishes to develop them further. It is our hope that the European single market, which will come into existence in 1992, will provide easier access to imports from the developing countries.

The developing countries currently face serious problems of low level of developmental assistance, the heavy burden of debt servicing, negative

resource flows, an unfavourable international trade regime, adverse terms of trade and an unjust international financial and monetary system. We will continue our efforts to promote North-South dialogue with a view to overcoming these problems.

Pakistan, as a developing country, has close identity of views with other third world countries on important international political and economic issues. We wish to develop further third world solidarity through the promotion of South-South cooperation.

India's military build-up, development of medium-range missiles and the military potential of its unsafeguarded nuclear programme pose a serious threat to Pakistan's security. The threat is accentuated by India's refusal to resolve the Kashmir dispute peacefully and its attempt to suppress the indigenous uprising in occupied Kashmir through massive and brutal use of force. India has concentrated over 400,000 military and paramilitary forces in occupied Kashmir for this purpose. The heavy deployment of its forces along the Pakistan-India border also serves to heighten tension. This cannot, however, prevent us from offering moral and political support to the struggle of the Kashmiri people for the exercise of their right to self-determination, as recognized by the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

In the face of this serious situation, Pakistan cannot be oblivious to the requirements of its security. Nevertheless, we will continue our efforts for establishing good neighbourly relations with India. A beginning was made at Male during the summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation last November. My recent visit to New Delhi to attend the funeral of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi enabled me to establish personal contacts with leaders of India's main political parties. I was encouraged by the positive response to our desire to improve bilateral relations. We hope that once the new Government has assumed power in New Delhi after the elections, it will be possible for us to move forward towards the establishment of tension-free relations and the settlement of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. This would be in the spirit of Male and that of the Simla Agreement, and would enable the two countries to devote their scarce resources to the improvement in the quality of life of their peoples.

The issue of nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia is another complicating factor in Pakistan-India relations. It is, therefore, necessary to place the issue in its proper perspective.

We suffer from a serious energy shortage, which not only hampers economic and industrial growth, but causes hardship to our people. In view of our ever-growing energy requirements, we have no option but to rely on the generation of nuclear power for meeting the needs of our expanding economy.

Unfortunately, our efforts to develop nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes have been subjected to unfair criticism and discriminatory pressures. We have repeatedly asserted that our nuclear programme is devoted

to peaceful purposes. In pursuance of our regional approach to nuclear non-proliferation, we have expressed our willingness to accept any equitable and non-discriminatory regime for keeping South Asia free of nuclear weapons.

We have made the following proposals to prevent nuclear proliferation in South Asia:

(a) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, a proposal that has been endorsed repeatedly by the General Assembly since 1974;

(b) In view of India's opposition to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, we proposed in 1978 that, as a first step, Pakistan and India should issue a joint declaration renouncing the acquisition or manufacture of nuclear weapons;

(c) In 1979, Pakistan proposed an agreement with India on a system of bilateral inspection of all nuclear facilities on a reciprocal basis;

(d) We also proposed in 1979 simultaneous acceptance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards by Pakistan and India on all nuclear facilities;

(e) Pakistan expressed its readiness in 1979 to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons simultaneously with India;

(f) Later in 1987, Pakistan proposed the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(g) In 1987, Pakistan also proposed the convening of a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of regional and other interested States.

The above proposals have been reiterated by us from time to time. Pakistan's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, both at global and regional levels, is thus clear and unwavering. It is not fair, therefore, to cast doubts on Pakistan's intentions and to subject Pakistan to discriminatory treatment. No self-respecting nation can accept that.

We are gratified to note that the regional approach to disarmament is steadily gaining ground in international circles. Our resolution calling for initiatives for confidence-building measures, nuclear non-proliferation and conventional disarmament at regional and subregional levels was adopted by the General Assembly in 1990 by an overwhelming majority of 142 votes in favour, none against and 10 abstentions.

Nuclear-weapon-free zones have already been established in Latin America and the South Pacific region with the endorsement of the five nuclear-weapon States. Similar proposals have been advanced concerning other regions. Last year, Argentina and Brazil signed an agreement to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. They also agreed to submit their nuclear

programmes to bilateral inspection and, later, to IAEA safeguards to ensure the peaceful character of their nuclear programmes.

More recently, President Bush has announced a major initiative for arms control on a regional basis in the Middle East. Among other things, the initiative calls for steps by all the regional States to prevent nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. France has also in its recently announced disarmament proposal called for regional regimes for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

We firmly believe that nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia is a sine qua non for regional peace and progress. We are willing to enter into a bilateral arrangement with India or a regional regime for ensuring that South Asia remains free of all weapons of mass destruction. We are prepared to adopt measures aimed at a mutual and balanced reduction of forces consistent with the principle of equal and undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments. However, we cannot and will not take unilateral steps that endanger our national security.

Pakistan and the United States of America have a history of friendship going back to the 1950s. This friendship is solidly based on our shared beliefs in principles and human values, our common commitment to democratic institutions, the respect we attach to individual liberty and sustained cooperation stretching over several decades. There is a close convergence of views on such issues as Afghanistan and regional peace and stability. Therefore, despite the occasional ups and downs, the friendship between Pakistan and the United States has continued with the passage of time and manifested itself in the expansion of mutual cooperation in diverse fields.

Against this background, the current difficulties in Pakistan-United States relations are particularly regrettable. This relationship, which has served the interests of the two countries so well in the past and has so much potential for the future, should not be allowed to be impaired.

It is an irony that the current difficulties in Pakistan-United States relations stem from differences of approach to the objective of nuclear non-proliferation, to which both are deeply committed. The United States has focused almost exclusively on Pakistan's nuclear programme. The fact is that India exploded a nuclear device in 1974. It has a number of nuclear enrichment and reprocessing facilities outside the framework of IAEA safeguards. It is also reported to have unsafeguarded plutonium sufficient for producing over 100 Hiroshima-size nuclear bombs. We cannot, therefore, ignore India's fast-growing nuclear programme and jeopardize our national security.

Pakistan is ready to enter into multilateral consultations for promoting the cause of nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia. There are indications that the United States, the Soviet Union and China might be inclined to support a regional approach. I hope that they would be willing to move

together with Pakistan and India to achieve the objective of keeping our region free of nuclear weapons.

I would like to propose specifically that the United States, the Soviet Union and China consult and meet with India and Pakistan to discuss and resolve the issue of nuclear proliferation in South Asia. The aim of the meeting should be to arrive at an agreement for keeping this region free of nuclear weapons on the basis of proposals already made or new ideas that may emerge. The nuclear non-proliferation regime to be negotiated during the proposed multilateral consultations should be equitable and non-discriminatory.

We hope that the proposal would receive an early response from the countries concerned so that arrangements can be finalized and the conference held as quickly as possible.

A regional non-proliferation regime, containing guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States and agreed to by all the regional countries, is a practical method of resolving the problem in all its dimensions. Such a regime would help usher in a climate of mutual trust and strengthen peace and security in South Asia, enabling the States of the region to concentrate their energies and efforts on accelerating economic development and promoting the well-being of their peoples.

I have decided to send to the United States a high-level delegation led by Mr. Wasim Sajjad, Chairman of the Senate, and including Mr. Akram Zaki, Secretary-General, Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials to exchange views on the whole range of Pakistan-United States relations. We must acquire a better understanding of each other's point of view on various issues such as Afghanistan, regional peace and security, human rights, narcotics control, disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and cooperation in various fields.

Given sincerity of purpose and mutual goodwill, I am confident that we will ultimately succeed in resolving our current difficulties on the basis of mutual understanding and accommodation. Our search for a way out of the current impasse will be facilitated if each side tries to understand the compulsions of the other and focuses on ultimate objectives rather than the means for achieving them.

Let me conclude by reiterating our desire to develop friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of equality with all countries, big and small, to serve the interest of international peace and development. We will strive in particular to create a tension-free and peaceful environment in South Asia to usher in an era of progress and prosperity in the region.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory

Note by the Secretary-General

In its resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989, entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory", the General Assembly took note of the study annexed to the note of the Secretary-General concerning the infrastructure needs of the Palestinian people (A/44/534), requested the Secretary-General to assure the preparation of the comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution. The report annexed to the present note is submitted in pursuance of that request.

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* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Report on living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory

INTRODUCTION

1. The present document, prepared pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989 on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, reports on progress made in the preparation of a comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory referred to in that resolution.

2. The study is intended to be an action-oriented, intersectoral analysis of the problems and prospects of the Palestinian economy, bearing in mind the alarm expressed in the above-mentioned resolution at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian occupied territory, and the growing need for an integrated approach to deal with the problems being encountered by the Palestinian people in reviving their economy and ensuring its sustained growth.

3. The design of the study in terms of substantive scope and orientation, as depicted in the outline annexed to the present report, takes into account the provision of Trade and Development Board resolution 239 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981, referred to in General Assembly resolution 44/174, in which the Board specifically called for the preparation of a comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory, an elaborate analysis of the potentials for its development in various sectors and the formulation of proposals for alternative development strategies. Accordingly, the study, entitled "The West Bank and Gaza Strip: Prospects for sustained development", will encompass the following three parts:

Part One. An assessment of the economic and social situation in the occupied Palestinian territory

4. This part constitutes a thorough examination of the economic and social situation of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the past 24 years of Israeli occupation. In particular, it is intended to evaluate growth and development trends at the aggregate and sectoral levels. Attention will be focused on the growing impact of measures imposed by the occupation authorities on the Palestinian economy since 1967. It will assess the immediate outlook for the economy, taking into consideration the socio-economic implications of the Palestinian uprising and of the recent developments in the region affecting the economic and social situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory.

5. The examination in part one is aimed at highlighting the main characteristics of the structural transformation of the Palestinian economy in the occupied territory and its performance since 1967, identifying the

impediments to its growth and development, and examining feasible measures needed for its immediate revival. Special attention will be given to the urgent needs of the economy in the wake of the Palestinian uprising and the recent developments in the region.

Part Two: Prospects for the future

6. Based on the analysis and findings under part one and bearing in mind growth and development expectations and potentials of the Palestinian people, part two of the study will attempt at discerning probable future patterns of growth of the Palestinian economy and working out their implications for feasible strategies and policy options. The approach to be followed is based on a macroeconomic analysis of resource availabilities and uses. Given the limited data available, emphasis will be placed on ascertaining, through parametric exercises, the internal consistencies among major aggregates by investigating resources gaps - with particular emphasis on savings and investments, foreign trade and employment gaps. At the sectoral level, an attempt will be made to examine such consistencies in leading sectors by looking into the sectoral composition of output, as well as employment and resource (physical, human and financial) availabilities and needs.

7. The examination of the aggregate and sectoral consistencies will be extended under varying assumptions to consider alternative scenarios, including one for an independent and self-reliant Palestinian economy. This will entail identifying different growth and development objectives, priorities, targets and policy options at both the aggregate and sectoral levels within a specified time-frame and in line with the socio-economic needs and potentials of an evolving future Palestinian society. Particular attention will be given to those sectors and areas of production in which the economy of the territory would clearly demonstrate comparative advantages and provide possibilities for promoting external complementarities.

Part Three. A substantive framework for the sustained growth and development of the Palestinian economy in the 1990s

8. Based on the results of the investigations and the conclusions reached under parts one and two, part three will deal with the formulation of a consolidated substantive framework for the growth and development of the Palestinian economy into the year 2000. The framework will outline strategy guidelines and policy options for action at various levels.

9. In line with the work plan for the preparation of the study, the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has embarked upon a number of activities. Within the overall substantive scope of the study, a total of 25 sectors, subsectors and issues have been identified for in-depth investigation leading to the preparation of specific studies. These cover the following subjects:

1. Population and demography

2. Public administration

3. Aggregate economic and social performance

4. Labour, employment and human resources

5. Money and banking

6. Public finance

7. Agriculture

8. Manufacturing industries

9. Mining and quarrying

10. Energy resources and development needs

11. Public utilities

12. Housing and construction

13. Israeli settlements

14. Merchandise trade

15. Services

16. Transport and communications

17. Education system

18. Public health conditions and services

19. Social welfare services

20. Women in development

21. International assistance

22. Socio-economic statistics

23. Water resources

24. Dynamics of social change

25. Tourism and related activities.

10. Detailed outlines were developed for the preparation of specific studies on each of the above subjects. The outlines of the studies are structured in such a manner as to correspond to the three parts of the general outline of the overall intersectoral study iteself. They are particularly designed to

provide for: (a) an analysis and assessment of economic and social developments over the past 24 years of occupation; (b) an investigation of prospects for the future; and (c) the formulation of a frame of reference for feasible strategies, policy options and measures for action. Accordingly, 27 experts have been commissioned to prepare these studies. A team of senior development experts has also been engaged to assist the UNCTAD secretariat in the evaluation and review of the individual studies and in investigating prospects for the future development of the occupied Palestinian territory.

11. The outlines of the specific studies were also brought to the attention of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system with a view to coordinating efforts and soliciting their observations and possible contributions. These include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs - Division for the Advancement of Women (CSDHA) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). All these agencies, programmes and secretariat departments have responded positively indicating their willingness to cooperate in the preparation of the intersectoral study; the majority of them have also provided UNCTAD with their substantive contributions to the preparation of the intersectoral study by reflecting on the overall outline of the intersectoral study itself and the detailed outlines of the respective specific studies of interest to them and by providing material as input to these studies. UNDP, through the logistical support provided by its Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People, has offered to facilitate the task of the UNCTAD secretariat in undertaking these specific studies.

12. Similar contacts were established with regional Arab and other organizations involved in providing assistance to the Palestinian people. These included the Fund for International Development of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Organization for Mining and Industrial Development, the Islamic Development Bank, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, as well as the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States. The Arab Organization for Mining and Industrial Development and the OPEC Fund for International Development also made financial contributions. These contributions have been applied to the investigation of sectors/issues of relevance to the concerns of the contributing agencies. The Economic and Social Council of the League of Arab States has also earmarked a sum to assist in the financing of specific activities of the project.

13. In view of the positive and encouraging responses received from both international and regional organizations, the UNCTAD secretariat will endeavour to benefit from their expertise and to promote further cooperation

with each one of them towards the completion of the intersectoral study, thus providing an integrated framework which will aim at effectively guiding the nature, magnitude and direction of international assistance to the Palestinian people and enhancing its effectiveness.

14. The UNCTAD secretariat has also held consultations on the study with relevant government authorities in Egypt and Jordan. Consultations were also held with representatives of Palestine. One of the objectives behind these consultations has been to identify areas of complementarities between the economies of the region and that of the occupied Palestinian territory and to investigate possibilities of exploiting and promoting such complementarities for the mutual benefit of all concerned. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD is in contact with the Israeli authorities with the view to holding similar consultations on the subject.

15. Parallel to embarking on the preparation of the in-depth studies on specific sectors/issues, the UNCTAD secretariat has also intensified work on the development of its database on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory. This was intended, inter alia, to provide an adequate common basis for meeting the quantitative needs of the intersectoral study in general and of the specific studies in particular. This entailed identification of reliable data sources, followed by the classification of available data in accordance with the system of Economic Time Series (ETS) in use at the UNCTAD secretariat, the entry of the data for the period 1968-1990 into the computer system, including verification and tabulation, covering such series as national accounts, balance of payments, external merchandise trade, population, labour and employment. Accordingly, a fully computerized statistical base on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory has been established covering the West Bank and Gaza Strip separately and combined. In addition to serving as a consolidated set of statistical series on the Palestinian economy, covering over 20 years of occupation, the new set of statistics also provides the basis for work under way at present in the UNCTAD secretariat on assessing future prospects for the Palestinian economy.

16. Accordingly, and applying the statistical series so established, the UNCTAD secretariat has initiatied work on developing a conceptual/analytical framework which will provide technical guidelines for investigating, under different scenarios, future prospects in each of the economic and social fields where specific studies are being prepared. Upon the completion of this framework and the finalization of part one of the specific studies, a meeting of the experts involved in the preparation of these studies will be convened to examine and adopt the guidelines so established, thus providing a common basis for the experts to investigate future prospects in parts two and three of their respective studies. The major findings emerging from the specific studies will be subsequently consolidated into a substantive frame of reference outlining immediate problems and needs, growth and development prospects, strategies and policy options for action at various levels. In view of the recent crisis in the region and the difficulties encountered in commencing the preparation of the intersectoral study, work on the project is now expected to be completed during the first semester of 1992 with the final report and other related documentation appearing soon thereafter.

Annex

THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP: PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Provisional outline)

INTRODUCTION (including objective, scope, definitions and methodology)

Part One

AN ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY: IMPACT OF PROLONGED OCCUPATION AND THE IMMEDIATE OUTLOOK

Chapter I. Salient features of the occupied Palestinian territory

- A. Area, topography, population and demographic characteristics
- B. Economic and social structures
- C. Public administration setting: executive, legislative and judicial systems

Chapter II. Aggregate economic performance: with particular reference to developments since the Palestinian uprising

- A. Structure and level of output
- B. Income and consumption
- C. Pattern and level of savings and investments
- D. Trade and payments
- E. Labour and employment

Chapter III. Resource availability and use

- A. Natural resources
  - 1. Land and water, including land tenure and water rights
  - 2. Forest, livestock and fisheries
  - 3. Minerals
  - 4. Others

B. Human resources

1. Labour and employment situation: by gender and socio-economic sectors (formal and informal)

2. Development of skills: fields and types of training both institutional and on the job

3. Degree of labour absorption and technology mix

4. Economic and social consequences of migration

5. Other related factors

6. Women in development

C. Financial resources

1. The monetary, banking and financial system, including insurance (structure and performance)

2. Public finance

a. Revenues (sources, structure and performance)

b. Expenditures (current and development)

3. External resources

a. Factor income

b. Unrequited transfers (private and official)

Chapter IV. Sectoral performance and constraints

A. Agriculture

1. Relative importance of agriculture in the Palestinian economy: sources of output (land, livestock, forests and fisheries)

2. Food consumption and nutritional status of the Palestinian people: aspects of food security

3. Structure and pattern of output by major branches: aspects of agricultural policy

a. Crops: changes in crop area, yield and composition and their underlying causes (e.g., land use, cropping intensity and irrigation, crop yield and the use of modern farm inputs, cropping patterns and changes in the relative share of low- and high-valued crops)

b. Livestock and fisheries: production pattern and immediate prospects and needs

c. Agricultural output and the immediate potential for food processing industries

4. Land tenure and water rights, farm organization, finance (private and public sources) manpower (male and female), technology, energy, infrastructures (physical and institutional) and related supporting services as well as factors affecting their availability, efficient allocation and management

5. Agriculture and rural employment and income situation

6. Channels of distribution - access to markets

a. Domestic

b. External

7. Policies and support measures affecting agricultural performance (prices, subsidies, wages, technology, markets, financial resources, infrastructures, etc.)

8. Prospects for the immediate revival of the agriculture sector

B. Industry

1. Relative importance of industry in the Palestinian economy

2. Manufacturing

a. Structure, raw materials, and orientation of output and consumption

b. Labour and employment, fixed and working capital financing, institutional requisites (including technical and managerial capacities and needs), sources of raw materials, etc., and factors affecting their availability and efficient use

c. Wages and productivity, including technology choice and dependency

d. Size and orientation of markets (internal and external), including subcontracting and competition with Israeli industrial products and prospects for import substitution and export promotion in markets of both developed and developing countries

e. Constraints affecting the growth and development of manufacturing and consideration of remedial measures for immediate revival

3. Mining and quarrying

a. Role and structure of the mineral industry

b. Capital, labour and infrastructures (physical, institutional and human resources), needs and immediate prospects

4. Energy (role and sources, supply/demand situation and outlook, environmental factors, technical and institutional capacities, financial and human resources needs and immediate prospects)

C. Construction

1. Housing

a. Prevailing situation

b. Urban and rural residential needs: demographic considerations

2. Public works and other non-residential constructions

3. Capital, manpower, raw material and infrastructural (both physical and institutional) requisites and constraints: immediate prospects

D. Physical infrastructures

1. Spatial planning and environmental considerations (urban, rural and regional)

2. Surface, sea and air transportation systems

3. Other physical infrastructures

E. Israeli settlements and their implications (geographic, demographic, economic, social, cultural and others)

F. Trade and services

1. Trade

a. Internal

b. External (exports/imports)

2. Other services

a. Transport and communication networks

b. Tourism

c. Professional and other private services

Chapter V. The role of social and welfare services in Palestinian economic development

A. Education: formal and informal (by gender, level, type and field)

B. Health services: with emphasis on the growing impact of occupation and the concomitant recent developments on the health of specifically vulnerable categories of population such as women, children, youth, handicapped and aged

C. Social welfare services

Chapter VI. Main findings and conclusions: outlook for the immediate revival of the Palestinian economy

Part Two

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

Chapter I. The dynamics of growth and development of the Palestinian economy: an examination of the needs and potentials of the economy under varying premises over a medium-term period

A. Internal consistencies: alternative scenarios

1. Major aggregates (resources gaps, trade gap and employment gap)

2. Leading sectors (composition of output and resources)

B. Growth objectives, priorities and targets

Chapter II. Contribution of agriculture: objectives, strategies and policy options

A. Objectives

B. Strategies and policy considerations

1. Structure, pattern of output and food security: possibilities for upgrading nutritional status of the Palestinian people in the territory including rural poverty alleviation

2. Comparative advantage: feasible options

a. Emphasis on fruit plantation

b. Horticulture versus staple food production

c. Livestock production (including fisheries)

d. Links with agro-based industries

3. Agricultural output, regional complementarities and possibilities for entry into new markets

4. Efficiency and productivity in agriculture (including ownership, farm organization, production relations, wages, prices and subsidies)

5. Agriculture and employment opportunities (including rural development dimension)

6. Agricultural development and resource needs

a. Land and water

b. Investments (magnitudes and types including equipment and inputs)

c. Human resources (including technical, managerial and entrepreneurial skills)

7. Infrastructural needs

a. Physical (including spatial and environmental considerations)

b. Institutional (including administrative, legal, credit, marketing, research and development, cooperatives, extension services, training and other requisites)

C. Potentials for agricultural development and policy considerations

Chapter III. Contribution of industry: objectives, strategies and policy options

A. Objectives

B. Strategies and policy options

1. Sectoral composition, structure and size

a. Industrial base and potential for restructuring (including prospects for backward/forward linkages in both traditional and modern manufacturing industries, labour (by gender) and technology mix, energy and other such considerations)

b. Prospects for agro-based and main traditional industries

c. Natural resources exploitation - mining and quarrying

d. Other industries

2. Complementarities and interdependence

a. Market potential (demand considerations, including export promotion and import substitution prospects)

b. Economies of scale (internal and external)

c. Industrial zoning and joint ventures

d. Free trade area (costs and benefits)

e. The dynamics of comparative advantage (involving traditional products and technological innovation in new areas of manufacturing)

3. Industrial labour force - in the formal and informal sectors

a. Composition: by branch, gender and age

b. Wages and productivity

c. Human resources development and needs (including technical and managerial skills)

4. Investment strategy

a. Directly productive activities (consumer and capital goods)

b. Social over-head capital and external economies

c. Rural versus urban industrial development

d. Industrial development and environmental considerations

e. Entrepreneurship and inducement mechanisms, including the provision of technical, managerial and other forms of support services

5. Infrastructural requisites

a. Physical (including industrial zoning)

b. Institutional capacities (including quality control, standardization and R and D)

c. Financing industrial development

C. A synthesis of opportunities for the development of Palestinian industry

Chapter IV. The role of trade and services

A. Trade: objectives, strategies and prerequisites

1. Internal

2. External (regional, developed market economy countries, developing countries and socialist countries)

B. Services: objectives, strategies and prerequisites (transport and communication, tourism, finance, and others)

Chapter V. Infrastructure and social and welfare services: objectives and strategies

A. Transport and communication infrastructures: surface, air and sea transport links including railroad, airport and seaport facilities

B. Public utilities (including water, electricity, public transport, PTT, etc.)

C. Housing (including infrastructure needs and related basic services)

D. Education (formal and informal)

E. Health

F. Welfare services

G. Public administration network (including legislative and judicial systems at the central and local levels): the dynamics of an emerging society

H. Role of local non-governmental organizations and "participatory development" programmes

Chapter VI. Resources mobilization: objectives and strategies

A. Energy resources

1. Sources

2. Supply and demand situation - medium- to long-term prospects

3. Investment requirements - infrastructures

4. Institutional and manpower requirements

B. Human resources

1. Population, labour force and employment opportunities (a supply and demand analysis and forecast by gender)

2. Size and scope of technical, managerial and other skills

3. Entrepreneurship and development needs

4. Wages and productivity (an examination into labour versus capital intensive approaches to development)

5. Labour service exports - economic and social implications

6. Manpower development needs: role of formal and informal education and training programmes

7. The role of women in Palestinian economic and social development

C. Financial resources

1. Savings and investments (capital formation versus aggregate and sectoral rates of growth)

2. Domestic finance

a. Public finance (central and local authorities)

- Revenues (tax and non-tax)

- Expenditures (current and development)

b. Private finance

c. Money and banking (including the role of a central monetary authority)

d. Role of specialized development finance institutions

3. Resource gap

4. External financial flows

a. Factor income and remittances

b. Grants and loans

D. Assessment of international assistance (including substantive and institutional considerations - short- and long-term perspectives)

Part Three

A SUBSTANTIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PALESTINIAN ECONOMY INTO THE 1990s

Chapter I. Development objectives and priorities: medium- and long-term perspectives

Chapter II. Strategy considerations: options

Chapter III. Policy guidelines: overall and sectoral